

The A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides

VOL. XVIII. 1 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1867. I NO. 8

WINTER GOODS. WINTER GOODS.

CHEAP WINTER GOODS!

BY FALL SHIPS from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, Steamers from Halifax and Boston, we have completed the

Largest and Cheapest Importation

OF

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE,

GROceries, TEAS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, TWINES AND

GENERAL GOODS,

we have yet offered to the public.

Bought in the BEST MARKETS, at the LOWEST RATES, we will continue to give our Customers the VERY BEST VALUE FOR CASH.

Wholesale Customers, FOR CASH ONLY, supplied on terms lower than can be imported from Halifax or St. John.

DAVIES & WEEKS.

Queen Street, October 28, 1867.

KING SQUARE HOUSE!

By recent arrivals from LONDON, GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL; BOSTON, MONTREAL and HALIFAX,

We have nearly completed our

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The Centre of Attraction

IS STILL AT

Robert Young's.

YOUNG'S for CHEAP FURS.
YOUNG'S for GREY & WHITE COTTONS.
YOUNG'S for PRINTED COTTONS.
YOUNG'S for WARPS.
YOUNG'S for MILLINERY.
YOUNG'S for BONNETS & HATS.
YOUNG'S for SHAWLS & MANTLES.
YOUNG'S for LACES & RIBBONS.
YOUNG'S for FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
YOUNG'S for CLOUDS & HOODS.
YOUNG'S for SONGS & BREAKFAST SHAWLS.
YOUNG'S for WINTER CLOAKINGS.
YOUNG'S for HOOP SKIRTS.
YOUNG'S for PAPER COLLARS.
YOUNG'S for CHEAP WINEYS.
YOUNG'S for NICE DRESS GOODS.
YOUNG'S for SEWING MACHINES.
YOUNG'S for LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS.

Queen's Square, Charlottetown, }
10th November, 1867. } If

LITERATURE.

THE GATE OF HEAVEN.

I'm kneeling at the threshold, weary, faint and sore,
Waiting for the dawning; for the opening of the door;
Waiting till the Master shall bid me rise and come
To the glory of His presence, to the gladness of His home.

A weary path I've travelled, 'mid darkness, storm
And strife, and burden, struggling for my life—
But now the morn is breaking, my toil will soon be o'er;
I'm kneeling on the threshold, my hand is on the door.

Methinks I hear the voices of the blessed as they stand,
Singing in the sunshine of the sinless land:
Oh! would that I were with them, amid their shining throng,
Mingling in their worship, joining in their song.

The friends that started with me have entered long ago,
One by one they left me struggling with the foe,
Their pilgrimages were shorter, their triumphs more won,
How longingly they'll hail me when my toil is done.

With them the blessed angels, that know no grief nor sin,
I see them on the portals, prepared to let me in:
O Lord! I wait thy pleasure, thy time and way are best;
But I am weary, worn and weary—O Father, bid me rest.

EVENING CHIMES.

O'er the forest gently streaming,
Sighs the soft, sweet, evening breeze,
Mystic sounds, like sounds in dreaming,
Song of birds and waters flow;
From the distant city pealing,
Hark! the Evening Chimes so sweet:
Dew, in airy circles, hooping,
Blossoms burst by fairy feet.

When our day of life is ending,
Melting into shadows grey;
Time, eternity, soft blending,
Thus may peace our twilight sway;
Chimes from heaven, sweetly sounding,
With their blissful promise come,
Hope's bright messengers surrounding,
Earth and all its sorrows dumb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CYCLONE IN INDIA.

Late advices from Calcutta increase the seriousness of the disaster. In Calcutta 100 dwellings were destroyed, and 2,300 died and thatched huts levelled with the ground. In the suburbs the loss of life is estimated at 285; and 62 brick-built houses, 1,745 tiled huts, and 25,145 thatched huts have been lost. In addition there have also been lost two ferry steamers, 10 cargo boats, 10 Madras sloops, 84 dinghies, 82 native boats, and 336 up-country boats. The greater portion of these boats, together with those lost in the canals, were laden with jute and grain. The grand total of lives ascertained to have been lost is, therefore, 1,010; of the brick-built houses destroyed, 163; of the tiled huts, 62,231. Of the larger shipping in the river, only some 26 ships have escaped unharmed, and three have sustained serious damage, one of them being a complete wreck. This cyclone has occurred at a time when the rice crops were in the ear, and the whole province, worked forward and pinched by high prices, looked for a bumper harvest. Where the ear was formed it was torn off; where the stalk had reached maturity height it was snapped. On a low estimate at least one half of the rice crop had been destroyed in the ten miles to the south of the Hooghly, and still suffering from an inundation of the Ganges more severe than those of 1863 and 1856. We learn that the vegetation which survived that calamity has been almost entirely destroyed. Of the cattle which had been sent to the high lands from the inundated tracts, a tenth has perished, for a half without shelter or food. All the crops recently sown within the tract blasted by the whirlwind have been destroyed. The condition of Jessore is worse. Not five per cent. of the rice houses in the district have withstood the blast. A general system of relief was contemplated, but the Government has been unable to do more than contribute by doubling the amount of subscriptions.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

According to the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, a declaration of a very important kind has been made to the Sultan by the Ambassadors of Russia, France, Prussia and Italy. Irritated by the refusal of the Ottoman Government to accept their advice on the Cretan question, they throw off all responsibility for the future course of events, and leave the Sultan to the consequences of his refusal, and to withdraw from Turkey all their moral support. Together with this declaration, the Russian Government has sent to its representatives abroad an explanatory circular, in which it has declared its intention to adhere to non-intervention as long as that principle is respected by the other Powers, and that it is resolved to accomplish its duties to humanity. The latter is a very cheering announcement, but it might as well begin at home. Turkey, in its turn, has been mildly reprimanded for its conduct in Crete, Austria, Italy, and Russia, for their indiscriminate removal of Cretans to Greece. This transportation was for a while permitted by Turkey; but Aali Pasha, the Ottoman Commissioner in Crete, states that the foreign volunteers (who, it would appear, are still in the island), were making the natives to choose between joining the bands and expatriation. He says that the volunteers have burnt 15,000 olive-trees in one district; and he, therefore, begs the commanders of the vessels belonging to the Christian Powers to prohibit the departure of certain parts, where agents of the Turkish Government are charged to see that expatriation takes place voluntarily. From another source, however, we learn that the Porte is inviting the Cretans to emigrate; one thing, at any rate, is certain—that the island is far from pacified. It would appear, also, that the Government is unwilling to apprehend a general war, for it is rapidly arming its troops with breech-loaders and rifled cannon, and is fortifying Kars and Erzeroum. In Bulgaria, also, there is still great agitation, and "the Circassians who settled there on being expelled the Caucasus, are forming into bands to wage against the insurgents." That is to say, the Circassians, having vainly endeavored to assert their own nationality against a Christian tyrant, are now helping to keep down a Christian nationality in its struggle against a Mahomedan usurpation.—*London Review.*

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

These periodicals contain the fruits of the scholarship, wit, and genius of the literary men of Great Britain, and are alike of great value to the scholar, the professional man, or the intelligent reader. The *Quarterly*, with its elaborate criticisms, brilliant essays, profound speculations, and with whatever of interest may be found in science, literature, morality, and religion. While they are the acknowledged representatives of certain principles in politics, they are far from being grossly partisan.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

In point of age is first on the list. It was established by Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sydney Smith, for the purpose of combating the Tory power, which it may appear to certain minds it with a high hand. Sustained by the force of brilliant intellect, and upheld by a strong public opinion, it carried on its contest single handed, until the Tory leaders took alarm, and

THE LONDON QUARTERLY.

Was established to meet this bold and daring champion on its own ground, and such writers as Southey, Scott, Lockhart, and Wordsworth enlisted upon its standard. It represented conservative principles, but like its predecessor, its pages are mainly devoted to literary subjects.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Belongs to a more liberal school of politics, and its views come nearest to the American standard. Of course it is advanced in its religious and political articles, but its merely literary essays are not only on a level with, but often far ahead of those in other journals. Strange to say, it may appear to certain minds, this journal, with its trenchant and scornful criticisms on the productions of our recognized orthodox schools, is the one of all others that our educated ministers and thinking minds will regularly regard. It points out to them the devices of the enemy, where the mine is to be constructed, where the assault is to be made. It tells them of the purchase of scores of costly European books in foreign tongues, what criticism is doing in Germany, Italy, France, and England, and thus it keeps them abreast with modern thought.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.

Made its appearance as a special advocate of evangelical religion. It was founded by Dr. Chalmers, and since his death has been under the editorial charge of Dr. Hanna, and more recently of Prof. Erskine. It is conducted on the same principles and with the same vigor which characterized it when under the care of Chalmers. In its surveys of science and literature it competes with the other Reviews.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

The late Wm. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, a shrewd, clear-headed, and intelligent publisher, annoyed by the assumption of his Whig neighbors, and believing that "The Blue and Yellow"—the colors of the Edinburgh—should be assailed in its chosen home, resolved to establish a magazine, and he selected to a Quarterly, as his object was, by a monthly periodical, varied, racy, and objectionable in its character, to appear three times before the public for every single appearance of the Review. The world now knows the energy and remarkable judgment combined with great liberality which have characterized that periodical. About the year 1840 was attributed to Professor Wilson, Professor Aytoun, and others, but really they were only contributors, and from the beginning, and during all its history, the members of the firm have been the responsible managers. William Blackwood, senior, and his son, John, have mainly ruled the destiny of the magazine, their principle being simply to select the best writers, pay the highest prices, and to take no articles from any one, no matter how elevated, how learned, how wealthy, or how famed, without remuneration.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of P. E. Island, that, on the arrival of the Brig ANN, from Liverpool, G. B. he will offer,

Wholesale and Retail,

For Cash or good Joint Notes of Hand,
Nos. 1, 2 & 3 WHITE LEAD, in 56, 28, & 14 lbs.
Black, Red, & Yellow PAINTS, in 28 & 14 lbs.;
Boiled and raw LINED OILS;
Crown's Smeethwick GLASS;
PUTTY, Black and White, in Bladders 28 and 14 lbs.;
CUT NAILS, and CUT SPIKES;
Diamond Head DECK SPIKES;
Hare and Common IRON, assorted sizes
Barrels and Kegs COAL, TANK
Barrels-Black and Bright VARNISHES;
Coke, HEMP, and WIRE CORDAGE;
Boils Extra and Navy Boiled CANVAS;
YELLOW METAL, 1 to 4;
WELLBY METAL, BUT BOLTS, 7 & 8;
CLANCHING RINGS, Iron and Yellow Metal;
Crates and Casks GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE;—Crates assorted for country use.

A NEW MIXTURE for Bottoms of FISHING BOATS, much approved of by English fishermen.

Parties wishing any of the above articles will do well by calling and inspecting them, at the OLD STAND, 10th Nov. 1867, at the corner of Queen's Square, and at the corner of Queen's Square, and at the corner of Queen's Square, and at the corner of Queen's Square.

BEER & SONS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 4, 1867.

A STORY OF THE ICE-FIELDS OF ALASKA.

More than twenty-five years ago, Ben Ringbolt and I shipped on board the North Star, in a schooner, to the ice-fields of Alaska. I had been brought up boys together, and the first time we went to sea, it was in this ship, and we never parted until poor Ben went on that long voyage that we have all to take sooner or later, and from which none have ever come back to spin yarns about the wonders of the North Star. Ben and I had always been like brothers, and when we went in the North Star, each of us left a sweethearth behind, that we had promised to marry on our return; and as everything we did was known to each other, we used to talk of them between ourselves, and picture the joy on each other's return.

Poor Ben! I don't know where he is. I little thought then, at parting, that when the ship returned it would only be a signal of sorrow to one of them.

Well, the North Star sailed away; each day put miles and miles between us; and those we had left behind, and in due time they returned to the home of their fathers, and I had reached our fishing grounds. The season was well advanced, so we had but little time for work; and almost before we knew it, the long nights and the cold were upon us; so we were away to Alaska, where we were soon engaged in the hunt for walrus and seal, and that was coming over the ice and snow, like a ship with her sails all set, before a spanking breeze.

Here we were cooped up for good two months, with only now and then a turn out to pay a visit to the natives. The sun shone scarcely at all, and in due time a few moments when it did. It was all night, though it was light as day, for the sky was all ablaze with great flaming swords that seemed to wave to and fro as you looked upon them. You never in your life saw anything half so grand as those nights were when there were no flaky clouds, and the flames were dancing in the snow and ice. There was nothing that I ever saw which could compare with it.

One day, or rather night, some of the natives came on board and reported that a huge white bear had been seen making off over the ice, towards the hills that we could see spilling in the light some forty or fifty miles away. Every one, from the captain down to the cook, was eager to go in pursuit of the animal, which was described as being a monster for size.

Of course, all could not go, and as an example to those who must be left behind, the captain selected me, and in due time I was among them, among whom it so chanced were Ben and I, thinking our stars that we had got a chance to stretch our legs ashore. We were not long in being put on the trail by natives; and we were not a mile from the shore when we saw our game proceeding along before us some distance ahead of us, and we were in the act of stretching ourselves along the horizon. The snow and ice were so hard, that it seemed as though we were travelling on a marble floor, and the bear left hardly a trail enough for us to discern where it had passed along.

It was so far for us that to have free use of our legs, and with loud shouts, now and then, which we found it impossible to suppress, we hurried on in hopes of getting near enough to the bear to send a shot after it before he began to climb the hills, where perhaps it had its den, or might be found resting. But in this we were disappointed, for our first shot, which I fired, hit the bear in the side, and he began to stagger, while we were so far distant that a shot sent after it must be well directed to have taken effect, even if the bullet had gone as far.

Once or twice the bear had turned towards us, as if seeking to return the blow, and I fired again at the same place as before. And now, after climbing up a jagged cliff, as high as the next-head, where it could obtain a good look out, it stopped and took a deliberate look at us; and though we came hurrying on, it showed no haste to proceed. At last the mate determined to risk a shot, and bringing his rifle to bear, he sent the bullet flying in the direction of the monster, who rearing on his hind legs and uttering a fierce growl, showed that he had received the ball. A shout of triumph broke from our throats, for we felt sure that the bear was now in our power, and in a moment we were on a much lower chase. But in this we soon found that we were mistaken; for with another growl at us, it went on at an increased pace, and in a few moments was hidden from our sight amid the jagged masses of ice, that as we neared the foot of the hill, seemed impossible for us to climb over.

Though the day was past and slipping, we found that we could secure a foothold where the bear had gone, though it had the advantage of us regarded its claws. Ben was in the advance. I next, and the rest of the party straggling behind; and after a while we managed to reach the spot where the snow was marked by a crimson streak, giving us a trail to follow. That was our last hope, for the bear was severely wounded, there could be no

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THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE NEW YORK REVIEWS.

The war of races has commenced, and a reign of terror has all but begun in Richmond. A negro vigilance committee has been formed. Two citizens have received orders to leave the city within a stipulated period, on pain of personal violence. One of them had spoken disrespectfully of Hamann; the other had been guilty of discharging some negro laborers. This is a far beginning on the part of our future master. What will the end be?

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Harvie's Bookstore,

Queen Street.

Worcester's Dictionary,
Campbell's Geography,
Advanced Reader,
Thomson's Grammar,
Leeson's Arithmetic,
Grey's Arithmetic,
Spelling Books in variety,
The New Series of School Books,
The Irish National Series of Do.
Webster's, Johnson's and Walker's Dictionaries,
Copy Books, Sales, Pens, Pencils, &c. &c.

Remember the Cheapest School Books are to be had at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.

September 2, 1867.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

500 COOK STOVES, suitable for coal or wood, warranted to WORK WELL, consisting of MAGICIAN, VICTORIA and HELPING HAND.

DODD & ROGERS.

COOK STOVES FOR WOOD WATERLOO, BROADSIDE, PREMIUM, and YARROWOOD COOK.

DODD & ROGERS.

FARMERS' BOILERS all sizes.

DODD & ROGERS.

PARLOR, AIR TIGHT and SHOP STOVES.

DODD & ROGERS.

REGISTER GRATES and MARBLE MANTLES.

DODD & ROGERS.

ROOFING PITCH and FELT.

DODD & ROGERS.

ONE No. 3 Singer's Sewing Machine.

DODD & ROGERS.

Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1867. pt. 1st. 1st.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

Great Reduction in Prices!
£7000 Worth of Goods.

THE Subscriber, intending to close his present BUSINESS, has determined on selling OFF the whole of his valuable STOCK IN TRADE, comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Canvas, Cordage, Groceries, Iron, &c. &c. together with a large and well selected supply daily expected per "Lotus" from London, and other fall ships from Liverpool, thereby making in the most valuable stocks ever placed in the market.

On and after the 10th October, all the Goods will be sold for a few weeks at GREATLY REDUCED prices such as to induce purchase. The Stock remaining on hand after that time will be sold at AUCTION without reserve, on liberal Terms, of which due notice will be given.

H. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7th, 1867. 1st.

To the Public.

AUCTION SALES continued every FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at the Subscriber's Auction Rooms, Reading Room Building.

Goods of every description received and sold under Terms Cash. Sale positive. No reserve. Auction sales of Hares & Cattle, Farming Implements, New and Second-hand Furnishings, Stoves, &c. attended to on market days, in front of the Market House, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Reading Room Building, }
November 18, 1867. }

Apply to the subscriber for the "Ann" of all kinds of Goods, held at Auction Rooms in Reading Room Building, and at Warehouse in Market House basement.

A. McNEILL.

School Books!

Cheap for Cash,

AT

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

QUEEN STREET.

Worcester's Dictionary,
Campbell's Geography,
Advanced Reader,
Thomson's Grammar,
Leeson's Arithmetic,
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Co-partnership Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into a CO-PARTNERSHIP as BAR RISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of

ALLEY & DAVIES.

OFFICE . . . O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING, GREAT GEORGE STREET.

GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1867. 1st.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to H. BRADSHAW, M. D. New Glasgow Bridge, are hereby respectfully requested to come and settle their accounts with the undersigned, on or before the 1st of DECEMBER next. All accounts then unpaid will be collected by due process of law.

H. BRADSHAW, M. D.
New Glasgow, Nov. 11, 1867. 6th.

Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, for the last half year, both years this day declared, and is payable to Stockholders forth with on demand.

W. CUNDALL, Cashier.
Dec. 2, 1867. 1st.

NOTICE.

UNION BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

At a meeting of Directors, held at a Dividend of Five per cent. for the half year ending today, he payable on and after Wednesday, 4th December next. By order,

JAS. ANDERSON, Cashier.
Charlottetown, 20th Nov. 1867. 2nd.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Keweenaw Cottage, St. Peter's Road, Townsville, P. E. I., who have not previously been paid, are requested to attend to the undersigned, for settlement; and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALEX. ROBERTSON, J. Executors.
JOHN STEWART, Jr., J. Executors.
Lot 31, Nov. 29, 1867. 1st.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, by virtue of a Deed of Assignment, made and executed the 18th day of NOVEMBER instant, and duly filed and registered in the proper office in this Island, GEORGE S. MUTTART, late of Capraud, merchant, then assigned, conveyed and made over to the undersigned, on certain terms, and for certain purposes in the said Deed of Assignment expressed, all Book accounts, Notes, Bonds, sums of money and securities thereof; due and owing unto him.

This is to notify all persons indebted to the said George S. Muttart, whether by Book Account, Note of Hand, Bonds, Judgments, or otherwise, to pay the said money, and all persons to whom the said George S. Muttart is indebted are requested to furnish their claims and accounts, duly attested, to the undersigned within the time specified.

JOHN CLARK, J. P.
Cape Breton, Nov. 29, 1867. 1st.

Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of Patrick McMurrough, of Township No. 29, Queen's County, former deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

RICHARD JOHNSTON, Administrator.
Somerset, Lot 26, }
Dec. 9, 1867. } 6th. pd.

STOVES.

FOR SALE No. 1 and No. 2 MODEL PARLOR STOVES, cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

A. McNEILL.
Reading Room Building, }
Oct. 28, 1867. }

CANOE ADRIFF.

ONE Adrift from the Breakwater in front of Government House, a CANOE. Any party giving information of its whereabouts will be rewarded.

Government House, 4th Nov. 7, 1867.

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Charlotte Academy for young Ladies.

TERMS, including Board and Tuition in English, French, and Music, £12 10s per quarter, payable in advance. Day pupils £3 per quarter. Vocal Music, German and Drawing, extra. A quarter's notice required for admission. A quarter's notice required for admission to the removal of a pupil. For further particulars, apply to the Principal, Mrs. McDONELL, at the Rev. Dr. Fitzgibbon's, Rector of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

S. B. French, German, and Drawing Classes open to young ladies who are not pupils in the Academy. Instruction in Music £2 per quarter.

October 31, 1867.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Hardware,

which have been bought at Auction, and will be sold very low.

GEORGE HOWATT.

Cape Cod, August 22, 1867.

ENGLISH EDUCATION!

MRS. W. M. IRVING will open, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, in connection with her Drawing and Painting Classes, a School for instruction in the different branches of a practical English Education.

Terms Moderate. Apply at Mrs. Irving's Class Rooms, Prince Street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

September 9, 1867.

A CARD.

MRS. COMBS desires to intimate to the ladies of Charlottetown that she has opened a class to teach Wax Work in Flowers, and Basketry. Groups of Flowers made to order.

Residence opposite the Catholic Cathedral.

Also, part of a house to rent.

ELEANOR COMBS

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice to all parties indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM McNEILL, of Note of Hand, Book Accounts, or otherwise, that unless the several amounts are paid on or before the Tenth day of January next, 1868, legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the same, without further notice.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
MARY MITCHELL.

Charlottetown, December 9, 1867.

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